

NAME:

Reading Guide

5.1

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

PGS 112-115

- Circle the correct answer to multiple choice questions
- Written answers need to restate questions and be in complete sentences

1. Britain needed to raise _____ to pay for the debts from the French and Indian War and the costs of British troops to govern new territories.
 - A. resolution
 - B. writ of assistance
 - C. boycott
 - D. revenue
2. Explain Britain's solution to potential conflict between colonists and American Indians after the French and Indian War. How did the colonists react to this?

3. Why did Parliament grant customs officers writs of assistance?
 - A. Parliament was pleased that the colonists had started to pay their fair share of taxes.
 - B. Colonists were avoiding paying taxes by smuggling goods and Parliament wanted to ensure that revenue was being made off of taxes paid by British colonists.
 - C. Parliament wanted to grant the colonists more freedom so they passed laws that gave the colonies more freedom on what they could trade and the taxes paid on goods.

4. Create illustrations that explain the two subjects in the box.

<i>Stamp Act</i>	<i>Colonial Resistance to British Policies</i>
What is happening in your illustration?	What is happening in your illustration?

5. In at least 2-3 sentences, were the colonists right to be upset with British policies during the 1760s? Were the colonists successful in opposing these policies?

STUDY GUIDE ITEMS

VOCAB

resolution
 writ of assistance
 boycott
 revenue
 repeal

EVENTS & IDEAS

Effects of French and Indian War
 -need for revenue
 -conflict with American Indians

Proclamation of 1763
 -what was it?
 -why was it passed?
 -how did colonists react?

Writ of Assistance, Sugar Act, Stamp Act, & Townshend Act

-what were they?
 -why were they passed?
 -how did colonists react/resist?
 -what did Britain do?

UNITING THE COLONIES

Reading Guide

5.2

PGS 116-119

- Circle the correct answer to multiple choice questions
- Written answers need to restate questions and be in complete sentences

1. Britain was fearful that the colonies were nearly in _____ so they sent troops to occupy cities like Boston to maintain peace and order.

A. resolution	C. rebellion
B. boycott	D. revenue

2. Which statement is most accurate about the encounter between protestors in Boston and British soldiers in May 1770
 - A. British soldiers fired into a crowd of peaceful protestors and killed 4 people.
 - B. British soldiers fired into a group of protestors that were turning violent. Colonists called this the Boston Massacre, and used it to portray the British as violent oppressors.
 - C. British soldiers fired into a protest that was growing violent and killed 4 people. The colonists **and** Britain called the event the Boston Massacre.

3. The Tea Act was a very controversial law passed by Parliament; explain why colonists had such a strong reaction to this law even though it didn't increase the cost of tea.

4. Illustrate the ideas below and then explain what is going on in your picture

The Tea Act	The Coercive Acts
What is happening in your illustration?	What is happening in your illustration?

5. Explain how a group or individual resisted British policies in colonies during the 1770's (specifically state the person or group and how they resisted)

STUDY GUIDE ITEMS

VOCAB

Rebellion
 Propaganda
 Committee of correspondence

EVENTS & IDEAS

The stationing of British troops in Boston
 -Why?
 -How did it increase tensions?

The Boston Massacre
 -When?
 -What happened?
 -As propaganda
 -Increased tensions?

Tea Act
 -When?
 -What was it?
 -Increased Tensions?

Boston Tea Party
 -When?
 -What was it?
 -Increased tensions?
 -Colonial resistance to?

The Coercive Acts
 -When?
 -What were they?
 -Increased tensions?

A CALL TO ARMS

Reading Guide

5.3

- Circle the correct answer to multiple choice questions
- Written answers need to restate questions and be in complete sentences

PGS 120-125

1. Which best describes the Continental Congress that met in September of 1774?
 - A. Representatives from all 13 colonies met in Philadelphia and voted to form an army and to declare independence from Britain
 - B. Representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia to pledge loyalty to Britain despite current disagreements over British policies
 - C. Representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia to repeal 13 acts of Parliament, boycott British goods, and establish colonial militias

2. Some militias were known as _____ because they claimed that they could be ready to fight in less than a minutes notice.

A. Loyalist	C. Calvary
B. Patriots	D. Minutemen

3. Describe three early battles between the British and the colonists. Include when, where, result, and importance. You may use bullet points. (the events should be Lexington and Concord, Ft. Ticonderoga, and Bunker Hill

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4. Describe the two main groups of people that formed in the colonies on different sides of the conflict between the colonies and Britain. What type of war does this make the Revolution? Why would people want to stay with Britain? Does this complicate the war?

STUDY GUIDE ITEMS
<u>VOCAB</u>
Minuteman Loyalist Patriot
<u>EVENTS & IDEAS</u>
Continental Congress -when -where -goals -decisions
Militia and Minutemen -who were they?
Lexington and Concord -when? -where? -what happened? -result? -"Shot Heard Round the World"
Ft. Ticonderoga -when? -where? -result? -importance?
Bunker Hill -when? -where? -what happened? -result? -what did it say about the Americans?
Loyalists and Patriots -Who were they? -Civil War?

DECLARING INDEPENDENCE

Reading Guide

5.4

PGS 128-133

- Circle the correct answer to multiple choice questions
- Answer questions that require writing in complete sentences with specific details. Credit will not be awarded for incomplete or incorrect answers

1. Describe the different parts and actions of the Second Continental Congress below

Background

Governing

Avoiding and preparing for war

2. Which of the following statements best describes the early days of George Washington's leadership of the Continental Army?

- A. Washington took over an experienced army that was ready to take on the British army and quickly began winning battles
- B. The army struggled as it was defeated in Canada and soldiers were learning the discipline needed to be a soldier. The army won a victory when they forced the British out of Boston
- C. Washington and the Continental Army defeated the British in Canada and then quickly used cannons to force the British navy from Boston Harbor

3. What pamphlet did Thomas Paine write in 1775 that convinced to support independence from Britain?

- A. Declaration of Independence
- B. The Continental Congress
- C. The Scarlet Letter
- D. Common Sense

4. Illustrate the two main ideas in the space provided

2 nd Continental Congress	The Declaration of Independence
What is your illustration about?	What is your illustration about?

5. Who did the most to promote the cause of independence from Britain? Washington, Jefferson, or Paine? Explain your answer.

STUDY GUIDE ITEMS

VOCAB

Petition
Preamble

EVENTS & IDEAS

Second Continental Congress
-When
-Where
-Results

The Continental Army
-leader
-challenges
-success
-Canada

Common Sense
-author
-argument
-importance

Declaration of Independence
-author
-John Locke
-Preamble
-complaints against the king
-status after the declaration